Gazette of the United States.

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LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An ACT for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That ships or vessels, enrolled by virtue of "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," and those of twenty tons and upwards, which shall be enrolled after the last day of May next, in pursuance of this act, and having a licence in force, or if less than twenty tons, not being enrolled, shall have a licence in force, as is hereinafter required, and no others shall be deemed ships or vessels of the United States, entitled to the privileges of ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of May next, in order for the enrolment of any ship or vessel, she shall possess the same qualifications, and the same requisites, in all respects, shall be complied with, as are made necessary for registering ships or vessels by the act, intituled "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels," and the same duties and authorities are hereby given and imposed on all officers, respectively, in relation to such enrolments, and the same proceedings shall be had, in similar cases, touching such enrolments; and the ships or vessels so enrolled, with the master, or owner or owners thereof, shall be subject to the same requisites, as are in those respects provided for vessels registered by virtue of the aforesaid act; the record of which enrolment shall be made, and an abstract or copy thereof granted, as nearly as may be, in the form following: "Enrolment in conformity to an act of the Congress of the United States of America, intituled, "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels, to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," (inserting here the name of the person, with his occupation and place of abode, by whom the oath or affirmation is to be made) having taken and subscribed the oath (or affirmation) required by this act, and having sworn (or affirmed) that he (or she, and if more than one owner, adding the words "together with," and the name or names, occupation or occupations, place or places of abode, of the owner or owners) is, (or are) a citizen (or citizens) of the United States, and sole owner (or owners) of the ship or vessel, called the [inserting here her name] of [inserting here the name of the port to which she may belong] whereof [inserting here the name of the master] is at present master, and is a citizen of the United States, and that the said ship or vessel was [inserting here when and where built] and [inserting here the name and office, if any, of the person by whom she shall have been surveyed, or admeasured] having certified that the said ship or vessel has [inserting here the number of decks] and [inserting here the number of masts] and that her length is [inserting here the number of feet] her breadth [inserting here the number of feet] her depth [inserting here the number of feet] and that she measures [inserting here her number of tons] that she is (describing here the particular kind of vessel, whether ship, brigantine, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever else, together with her built, and specifying whether she has any or no gallery or head) and the said (naming the owner, or the master, or other person acting in behalf of the owner or owners, by whom the certificate of admeasurement shall have been countersigned) having agreed to the description and admeasurement above specified, and sufficient security having been given, according to the said act, the said ship or vessel has been duly enrolled, at the port of (naming the port where enrolled)—Given under my hand and seal, at (naming the said port) this (inserting the particular day) day of (naming the month) in the year (specifying the number of the year, in words at length.)"

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the collectors of the several districts, to enrol and licence any ship or vessel, that may be registered, upon such registry being given up, or to register any ship or vessel, that may be enrolled, upon such enrolment and licence being given up. And when any ship or vessel shall be in any other district, than the one to which she belongs, the collector of such district, on the application of the master or commander thereof, and upon his taking an oath or affirmation, that, according to his best knowledge and belief, the property remains, as expressed in the register or enrolment proposed to be given up, and upon his giving the bonds required for granting registers, shall make the exchanges aforesaid; but in every such case, the collector, to whom the register, or enrolmnet and licence may be given up, shall transmit the same to the register of the treasury; and the register, or enrolment and licence, granted in lieu thereof, shall within ten days after the arrival of such ship or vessel within the district to which she belongs, be delivered to the collector of the said district, and be by him cancelled. And if the said master or commander shall neglect to deliver the said register or enrolment and licence, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That in order to the licensing of any ship or vessel for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries, the husband, or managing owner, together with the master thereof, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector granting the same, shall become bound to pay to the United States, if such ship or vessel be of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons, the sum of one hundred dollars; and if twenty tons, and not exceeding thirty tons, the sum of two hundred dollars; and if above thirty tons, and not exceeding sixty tons, the sum of five hundred dollars; and if above sixty tons, the sum of one thousand dollars. In case it shall appear, within two years from the date of the bond, that such ship or vessel has been employed in any trade, whereby the revenue of the United States has been defrauded during the time, the licence granted to such ship or vessel remained in force; and the master of such ship or vessel shall also swear, or affirm, that he is a citizen of the United States, had that such licence shall not be used for any other vessel, or any other employment, than that for which it is specially granted, or in any trade or business, whereby the revenue of the United States may be defrauded; and if such ship or vessel be less than twenty tons burthen, the husband or managing owner shall swear or affirm, that she is wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States; whereupon it shall be the duty of the collector of the district comprehending the port, whereto such ship or vessel may belong (the duty of six cents per ton being first paid) to grant a licence, in the form following: "Licence for carrying on the [here insert, coasting trade, whale fishery, or cod fishery, as the case may be.]

"In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States of America, intituled, "An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," [inserting here the name of the husband or managing owner, with his occupation and place of abode, and the name of the master, with the place of his abode] having given bond, that the [insert here the description of the vessel, whether ship, brigantine, snow, schooner, sloop, or whatever else she may be] called the [insert here the vessel's name] whereof the said [naming the master] is master, burthen [insert here the number of tons, in words] tons, as appears by her enrolment, dated at (naming the district, day, month, and year, in words at length—but if she be less than twenty tons, insert, instead thereof—proof being had of her admeasurement) shall not be employed in any trade, while this licence shall continue in force, whereby the revenue of the United States shall be defrauded, and having also sworn (or affirmed) that this licence shall not be used for any other vessel, or for any other employment, than is herein specified, licence is hereby granted for the said (inserting here the description of the vessel) called the (inserting here the vessel's name) to be employed in carrying on the (inserting here, coasting trade, whale fishery, or cod fishery, as the case may be) for one year from the date hereof, and no longer: Given under my hand and seal, at (naming the said district) this (inserting the particular day) day of (naming the month) in the year (specifying the number of the year in words at length)."

And be it further enacted, That no licence granted to any ship or vessel, shall be considered in force, any longer than such ship or vessel is owned, and of the description set forth in such licence, or for carrying on any other business or employment than that for which she is specially licenced, and if any ship or vessel be found with a forged or altered licence, or making use of a licence granted for any other ship or vessel, such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and the cargo found on board her, shall be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That after the last day of May next, every ship or vessel of twenty tons or upwards (other than such as are registered) found trading between district and district, or between different places in the same district, or carrying on the fishery, without being enrolled and licensed, or if less than twenty tons, and not less than five tons, without a licence, in manner as is provided by this act, such ship or vessel, if laden with goods, the growth, or manufacture of the United States only (distilled spirits excepted) or in ballast, shall pay the same fees and tonnage in every port of the United States, at which she may arrive, as ships or vessels not belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and if she have on board any articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, other than sea-stores, the ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the lading found on board, shall be forfeited: Provided, however, if such or vessel be at sea, at the expiration of the time, for which the licence was given, and the master of such ship or vessel shall swear or affirm that such was the case, and shall also within forty-eight hours after his arrival deliver to the collector of the district in which he shall first arrive the licence which shall have expired, the forfeiture aforesaid shall not be incurred, nor shall the ship or vessel be liable to pay the fees and tonnage aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the collector of each district shall progressively number the licences by him granted, beginning anew at the commencement of each year, and shall make a record thereof in a book, to be by him kept for that purpose, and shall, once in three months, transmit to the Register of the Treasury, copies of the licences, which shall have been so granted by him; and also of such licences, as shall have been given up or returned to him, respectively, in pursuance of this act. And where any ship or vessel shall be licenced, or enrolled anew, or being licenced and enrolled, shall afterwards be registered, or being registered, shall afterwards be enrolled, or licenced, she shall, in every such case, be enrolled, licenced or registered by her former name.

And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel, enrolled or licenced, as aforesaid, shall proceed on a foreign voyage, without first giving up her enrolment and licence, to the collector of the district comprehending the port, from which she is about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and being duly registered by such collector, every such ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the goods, wares and merchandize, so imported therein, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture: Provided always, if the port, from which, such ship or vessel is about to proceed on such foreign voyage, be not within the district, where such ship or vessel is enrolled, the collector of such district shall give to the master of such ship or vessel a certificate, specifying that the enrolment and licence of such ship or vessel is received by him, and the time when it was so received; which certificate shall afterwards be delivered by the said master to the collector, who may have granted such enrolment and licence.

And be it further enacted, That the licence, granted to any ship or vessel, shall be given up to the collector of the district, who may have granted the same, within three days after the expiration of the time, for which it was granted, in case such ship or vessel be then within the district, or if she be absent at that time, within three days from her first arrival within the district afterwards, or if she be sold out of the district, within three days after the arrival of the master within any district, to the collector of such district taking his certificate therefor; and if the master thereof shall neglect, or refuse to deliver up the licence, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit fifty dollars; but if such licence shall have been previously given up to the collector of any other district, as authorized by this act, and certificate thereof under the hand of such collector, be produced by such master, or if such licence be lost, or destroyed, or unintentionally mislaid, so that it cannot be found, and the master of such ship or vessel shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation, that such licence is lost, destroyed, or unintentionally mislaid, as he verily believes, and that the same, if found, shall be delivered up, as is herein required, then the aforesaid penalty shall not be incurred. And if such licence shall be lost, destroyed, or unintentionally mislaid, as aforesaid, before the expiration of the time, for which it was granted, upon the like oath or affirmation being made and subscribed by the master of such ship or vessel, the said collector is hereby authorized and required, upon application being made therefor, to licence such ship or vessel anew.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of any licenced ship or vessel, to return such licence to the collector who granted the same, at any time within the year, for which it was granted, who shall thereupon, cancel the same and shall licence such vessel anew, upon the application of the owner or owners, and upon the conditions herein before required, being complied with; and in case the term, for which the former licence was granted, shall not be expired, an abatement of the tonnage of six cents per ton shall be made, in the proportion of the time so unexpired.

And be it further enacted, That every licenced ship or vessel shall have her name, and the port to which she belongs, painted on her stern, in the manner as is provided for registered ships or vessels, and if any licenced ship or vessel be found, without such painting, the owner or owners thereof shall pay twenty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That when the master of any licenced ship or vessel, ferry boats excepted, shall be changed, the new master, or, in case of his absence, the owner or one of the owners thereof, shall report such change to the collector residing at the port where the same may happen, if there be one, otherwise, to the collector residing at any port, where such ship or vessel may next arrive, who, upon the oath or affirmation of such new master, or in case of his absence, of the owner or one of the owners, that he is a citizen of the United States, and that such ship or vessel shall not, while such licence continues in force, be employed in any manner, whereby the revenue of the United States may be defrauded, shall endorse such change on the licence, with the name of the new master; and when any change shall happen, as aforesaid, and such change shall not be reported, and the endorsement made of such change, as is herein required, such ship or vessel, found carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries, shall be subject to pay the same fees and tonnage, as a vessel of the United States, having a register, and the said new master shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful, at all times, for any officer concerned in the collection of the revenue, to inspect the enrolment or licence of any ship or vessel; and if the master of any ship or vessel shall not exhibit the same, when thereunto required by such officer, he shall pay one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel licenced for carrying on the coasting trade, destined from a district in one State, to a district in the same, or an adjoining State on the sea coast, or on a navigable river, having on board, either distilled spirits in casks exceeding five hundred gallons, wine in casks exceeding two hundred and fifty gallons, or in bottles exceeding one hundred dozens, sugar in casks or boxes exceeding three thousand pounds, tea in chests or boxes exceeding five hundred pounds, coffee in casks or bags exceeding one thousand pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages, as imported, exceeding in value four hundred dollars, or goods, wares or merchandize, consisting of such enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both, whose aggregate value exceeds eight hundred dollars, shall, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel, from the port where she may then be, make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of the whole of such cargo on board such ship or vessel, specifying in such manifests, the marks and numbers of every cask, bag, box, chest or package containing the same, with the name and place of residence of every shipper and consignee, and the quantity shipped by and to each, and if there be a collector or surveyor, residing at such port, or within five miles thereof, he shall deliver such manifests to the collector, if there be one, otherwise to the surveyor, before whom he shall swear or affirm, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that the goods therein contained were legally imported, and the duties thereupon paid or secured, or if spirits distilled within the United States, that the duties thereupon have been paid or secured, whereupon the said collector or surveyor shall certify the same on on the said manifests, one of which he shall return to the said master, with a permit, specifying thereon, generally, the lading on board such ship or vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination. And if any ship or vessel, being laden and destined, as aforesaid, shall depart from the port where she may then be, without the master or commander having first made out and subscribed duplicate manifests of the lading on board such ship or vessel, and in case there be a collector or surveyor residing at such port, or within five miles thereof, without having previously delivered the same to the said collector or surveyor, and obtaining a permit, in manner as is herein required, such master or commander shall pay one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel licenced for carrying on the coasting trade, having on board, either distilled spirits in casks exceeding five hundred gallons, wine in casks exceeding two hundred and fifty gallons, or in bottles exceeding one hundred dozens, sugar in casks or boxes exceeding three thousand pounds, tea in chests or boxes exceeding five hundred pounds, coffee in casks or bags exceeding one thousand pounds, or foreign merchandize in packages, as imported, exceeding in value four hundred dollars,

or goods, wares or merchandize, conſiſting of ſuch enumerated or other articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or of both whoſe aggregate value exceeds eight hundred dollars, and arriving from a diſtrict in one State, at a diſtrict in the ſame or an adjoining State on the ſea-coaſt, or on a navigable river, ſhall, previous to the unlading of any part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, deliver to the collector, if there be one, or if not, to the ſurveyor reſiding at the port of her arrival, or if there be no collector or ſurveyor reſiding at ſuch port, then to a collector or ſurveyor, if there be any ſuch officer, reſiding within five miles thereof, the manifeſt of the cargo, certified by the collector or ſurveyor of the diſtrict from whence ſhe ſailed (if there be ſuch manifeſt) otherwiſe the duplicate manifeſts thereof, as is herein before directed, to the truth of which, before ſuch officer, he ſhall ſwear or affirm. And if there have been taken on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, any other or more goods, than are contained in ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, ſince her departure from the port, from whence ſhe firſt ſailed, or if any goods have been ſince landed, the ſaid maſter or commander ſhall make known and particularize the ſame to the ſaid collector or ſurveyor, or if no ſuch goods have been ſo taken on board or landed, he ſhall ſo declare, to the truth of which he ſhall ſwear or affirm: Whereupon the ſaid collector or ſurveyor ſhall grant a permit for unlading a part, or the whole of ſuch cargo, as the ſaid maſter or commander may requeſt. And if there be no collector or ſurveyor, reſiding at, or within five miles of the ſaid port of her arrival, the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel may proceed to diſcharge the lading from on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, but ſhall deliver to the collector or ſurveyor, reſiding at the firſt port, where he may next afterwards arrive, and within twenty-four hours of his arrival, the manifeſt or manifeſts aforeſaid, noting thereon the times when, and places where, the goods, therein mentioned, have been unladen, to the truth of which, before the ſaid laſt mentioned collector or ſurveyor, he ſhall ſwear or affirm; and if the maſter or commander of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, being laden as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe to deliver the manifeſt or manifeſts, at the times, and in the manner herein directed, he ſhall pay one hundred dollars.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence,

Received by Ship Fanny, Capt. Tarbert, arrived at Norfolk, (Vir.) in 46 days from Greenock.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, January 17.

THE Appeal Nominal on the queſtion, *what puniſhment ſhall be inflicted on Louis Capet?* continued through the whole of yeſterday and the preceding night, each member aſſigning reaſons for his opinion. The following are the moſt remarkable.

Deſtigoyte—"I will not enter into any compoſition with tyrants. I vote for death and ſpeedy execution of the ſentence."

Garran de Coulon—"I am of opinion we cannot exerciſe, at the ſame time the functions of Accuſers, Judges, and Jury. The people did not delegate to us the right of pronouncing without their ratification. I conſider that to be tyranny, when men place themſelves above that ever ſacred law, the ſovereignty of the people. I reſpect the opinions of thoſe who entertain ſentiments different from mine, but I cannot adopt them."

Chabot—"I vote for death, becauſe Louis has been a tyrant; becauſe he is ſtill one, and becauſe he may again become ſo."

Roberſpierre—"Becauſe you have eſtabliſhed yourſelves the judges of Louis, without the uſual forms, are you leſs his judges? You cannot ſeparate your quality of Judge from that of Legiſlator. Theſe two qualities are indiviſible. You have acknowledged the crimes of the tyrant. It is your duty to puniſh them. No conſideration ſhould make you heſitate reſpecting the puniſhment reſerved for the greateſt criminal that ever exiſted. I vote for the puniſhment of death."

Danton—"I am not one of thoſe ſtateſmen who know not how to determine but from political principles. I am a Republican, and do not heſitate reſpecting the choice of that puniſhment reſerved for Louis the laſt. You ought to ſtrike terror into tyrants by an inflexibility of character. I vote for the puniſhment of death."

Robert—"I vote for death; and if any regret remains with me, it is, that my competence does not extend to all tyrants. I would condemn them all to death."

Barrere—"The tree of liberty does not flouriſh, unleſs moiſtened with the blood of Kings. I vote for death."

Egalite—"Thoſe who have made, or may make attempts againſt the ſovereignty of the people deſerve death—I vote for death."

Condorcet—"I declare that no circumſtance except the preſent could induce me to pronounce ſentence of death againſt any one. I requeſt, that the ſevereſt puniſhment, next to death, may be inflicted on Louis; but in caſe death ſhall be pronounced againſt him, I requeſt that the political conſideration preſented by Malche, viz. 'Whether the puniſhment ought to be accelerated or retarded?' ought to be diſcuſſed."

Lananal—"A republican is a man of few words. The motives of my opinion are here. [Laying his hand on his heart]. I vote for death."

Barbaroux—"I vote for the death of the tyrant. In a few moments I ſhall vote for the expulſion of his family."

Villette—"I vote for the confinement of Louis as an hoſtage of peace. He is overturned amidſt the ruins of the throne, and will now cloſe up every avenue of it."

Anarcharſis Cloots—"In the name of the Human Race, I vote for the death of Louis.

Thomas Paine—"I vote for the proviſional confinement of Louis, and for his expulſion after the war.

Briſſot—"I am of opinion that the only way of avoiding the dangers which threaten us, is to pronounce the puniſhment of death againſt Louis, and defer its execution to the moment when the people ſhall have ſanctioned the conſtitution which we ſhall preſent them.

The Preſident announced that he was going to proclaim the reſult of the Appeal Nominal. The moſt profound ſilence prevailed for ſeveral minutes. He ſaid—

"The aſſembly is compoſed of 745 members—one of theſe is dead, 6 indiſpoſed, 2 abſent without cauſe, and cenſured in the minutes conformable to the decree—11 abſent upon commiſſions, and 4 who do not vote, making in all 23 members who have given no opinion. The number of votes is thus reduced to 720. In order that there may be a majority, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be an union of 361 ſuffrages: 21 members have voted for death, with the demand of a diſcuſſion on the period of his execution; one has voted for death, with the reſerve of its commutation or delay; two for death, not to be carried into execution till peace, unleſs in caſe of invaſion on the French territory, to be inflicted in 24 hours after the invaſion; 2 for chains; 319 for impriſonment and baniſhment—and 366 for death.

The Preſident then lowering the tone of his voice, amidſt the moſt awful ſilence, pronounced the following ſentence:

"I declare then, in the name of the Convention, that the puniſhment which it pronounces againſt LOUIS CAPET, is—DEATH."

SATURDAY, January 19.

At eleven o'clock the ſitting had not opened, on account of the abſence of the Preſident and two Secretaries. It was demanded that they ſhould be cenſured; but the Preſident Vergnieaux being indiſpoſed, and the Secretaries giving ſufficient excuſe, the decree of cenſure was repealed.

Several members ſpoke on the queſtion of a reſpite.

M. Buzot repreſented the perſonal dangers which threatened thoſe who approved of a delay. I conclude with giving as my opinion, that the execution of the ſentence of death be deferred till the expulſion of all the Bourbons.

Thuriot—I demand that Louis be executed within 24 hours, and that the executive council be charged to take the meaſures neceſſary to enſure the public ſafety.

Legendre—The hour of juſtice is now come; the head of Louis muſt fall on the ſcaffold. I am againſt all reſpite.

After ſome debate, the queſtion was determined ſimply thus: Shall there, or ſhall there not be a delay? The nominal appeal commenced at eight o'clock, At midnight the Preſident announced—"That no delay could take place, there being a majority of 38 voices for the execution of the ſentence at the expiration of 24 hours."

MONDAY, January 21.

The ſitting commenced by reading the following letter:

"Repreſentatives,

"Benoit-Louis Leduc begs the National Convention will permit him to give to Louis Capet thoſe funeral honors which the dignity of the National Convention ought to allow him. He requeſts therefore that they will order the body of Louis Capet to be delivered to him, that he may carry it to Sens, and depoſit it near that of his father."

After an obſervation made by Chabot, that Louis ought to be buried like other citizens in the uſual burying place of the Section in which he lived, the Convention paſſed to the Order of the day.

Mangeot being admitted to the bar, informed the Convention, that in the ci-devant PalaisRoyal, he had heard expreſſions in favor of Louis, and among others, the following:

"Louis, then, is condemned to death, but thoſe who have condemned him, may periſh in their turn." Mangeot added, that the expreſſions he had heard ſeemed to agree with the aſſaſſination which had been committed on the perſon of Pelletier.

Thuriot—"One of our colleagues, whoſe ſoul was always pure, has fallen by the hand of an aſſaſſin.—It is of the utmoſt importance that the Convention ſhould diſcover the plot of the conſpiracy; we ſhall then ſee from what quarter the blow has proceeded. It is no longer time to diſſemble. There exiſts a conſpiracy againſt the pureſt patriots. All traitors and conſpirators muſt be ſeized, put in chains, and be dragged to the ſcaffold. I move that the Executive Council be ordered to give an account of the circumſtances which preceded, accompanied and followed the tranſaction—whether Paris, the aſſaſſin, formerly one of the body guards, be arreſted, and his papers ſealed up."

Maure—"A friend of Pelletier gave the following account of his aſſaſſination. He was dining yeſday at the *Garden de l'Egalite*, in a Coffee-houſe kept by one Ferrier. Six perſons came from an adjoining apartment, and one ſaid, 'There is that ſcoundrel Pelletier Saint Fargeau.' 'My name is Pelletier,' replied the Deputy, 'but I am not a ſcoundrel.' 'Did you not vote for the death of the King?' 'Yes I did, but that was a duty impoſed on me by my conſcience.' Scarcely had he pronounced the words when Paris thruſt his ſabre into the lower part of his belly, which occaſioned a large and deep wound. Saint Fargeau requeſted that no hurt might be done to the aſſaſſin. He was carried to his father's houſe, and expired this morning, wiſhing that his death might be uſeful to the Republic."

Many members complained of having received letters threatening their lives.

The Conveution paſſed a decree to attend his funeral.

The Convention then recurring to the various propoſitions which had been made, decreed as follows.

I. An addreſs to the French people reſpecting the preſent circumſtances ſhall be drawn up.

II. Every citizen ſhall, in the courſe of 24 hours, declare, under the penalty of a fine of..... Whether he has any Emigrants as lodgers.

III. The Committee of the public ſafety, ſhall be renewed, and ſhall conſiſt of twelve members, choſen by open vote.

IV. The plan of the new conſtitution ſhall be preſented in the courſe of a fortnight.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

On Friday morning the Dauphin ſtole down ſtairs—the ſentry at the door aſked him where he was going—"into the ſtreet, replied the infant Prince, throughout all Paris to beg of the people not to kill my dear Papa." One of the guards carried him to the King; when he heard what the child had ſaid, he burſt into tears, and preſſed him to his boſom.

The King took leave of the Queen and his infant Son and Daughter, at five o'clock yeſterday afternoon. The Queen was in a raving delirium.

Deſeze, the King's Counſel, is dying with a broken heart.

M. Maleſherbes is the man who announced the King his fate in theſe words:—'My Prince I know you are courageous, but I cannot forbear telling you, ſentence has been paſſed."

"Well then (ſaid the devoted King) ſo much the better, my reſolution is already formed, I behold, without terror, my laſt hour approaching; and I ſhall lay my head on the block without any uneaſineſs; what will perhaps ſurpriſe you more, is, that my Wife and Siſter think on this ſubject exactly as I do."

Maleſherbes fell at his feet and ſaid; "I will never leave you, my good Prince I would die "for you."—He was torn from the Royal victim by a Municipal Satellite, who told him, he had orders from the Counſil that he ſhould quit the Temple. Maleſherbes departed, and fainted before the door. He was carried home, and is much indiſpoſed.

His Majeſty had embraced him, taking a ring off his finger and giving it to him, ſaying "*Remember me!*"

JANUARY 22.

THE EXECUTION.

Conformably to the arrangements made by the executive council, Louis was yeſterday put to death at the Place de la Revolution, heretofore Place de Louis XV.

Twenty-five citizens of known principles, well armed, acquainted with the manual exerciſe, and having each 16 rounds of ſhot, were choſen from each ſection to form a guard of 1200 men, who accompanied the unfortunate monarch to the place of execution.

Strong detachments from the different legions were poſted in the ſtreets through which the royal priſoner was to paſs, and alſo in all the avenues leading to the place de la Revolution, to prevent any confuſion, and each ſection had a body in reſerve, ready to move at a moment's warning, to maintain public order, ſhould any attempts have been made to diſturb it.

Cannon were alſo diſtributed in every quarter, where it was thought they could be any way ſerviceable, had events made it neceſſary to have employed them; for even to the laſt moment the ſanguinary faction, who pronounced the death of the unfortunate monarch, manifeſted ſymptoms of fear that ſome attempt might be made to reſcue him.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, Louis proceeded from his apartments in the Temple, and got into the Mayor's carriage, who accompanied him, as did alſo M. Edgworth, or de Fermon, an Iriſh prieſt, whom he requeſted might attend him. Louis was dreſſed in a brown great coat, white waiſtcoat, black breeches and ſtockings—his hair was dreſſed.

The proceſſion, commanded by Mareſchal Santerre, proceeded along the Boulevards, to the place de la Revolution. One hundred Gendarmes on horſeback formed an advanced guard to the proceſſion. The rear guard was compoſed of 100 national guards from the military ſchool. Various reſerves of cavalry lined the proceſſion, and patroled the out-ſkirts of the city.

The unfortunate monarch arrived at the foot of the ſcaffold at twenty minutes paſt ten. He mounted the ſcaffold with firmneſs and dignity—appeared deſirous to addreſs the people, but even this was denied him. Drums and trumpets gave the ſignal, and at twenty-two minutes paſt ten his head was ſevered from his body.

The place de la Revolution was ſo ſtrongly guarded by troops, that no perſon was ſuffered to paſs after

the King had entered it—those however who had previously entered, and got near enough to the scaffold, notwithstanding the indecent noise of drums and trumpets, heard him plainly pronounce these words—"Citizens, I forgive my enemies, and I die innocent!"

After his death the nearest spectators divided among them what of his hair had been cut off by the stroke of the guilotine, and several persons were so inhuman as to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they afterwards carried about, crying—"Behold the blood of a tyrant!"

Louis, on mounting the scaffold, instantly took off his stock himself, as well as his great coat, and unfastened his shirt collar. His hair had been clubbed up close like an Abbess, that no indignity might be offered him, or that it should occasion no delay by hanging loose.—The executioner went up to tie his arms, which the King recoiled at; but it was soon done—The executioner then took up a large pair of scissars to cut off his hair. The King appeared mortified at what was doing, and said, "I have put all right"—the executioner, however, cut the hair off.

When the executioner shewed his head to the people, cries of *Vive la Nation! Vive la Republic!* were heard on all sides, & several groups made use of the following expressions—"We always wished well to him, but he never wished well to us!" Many, however, shewed emotions of a different nature, but which they were obliged to conceal, as much as possible, for their own personal safety.

His body was transported to the parish church of La Magdelane, where it was interred (without any insult being offered to it) between the persons who lost their lives during the illuminations on account of his marriage, and the Swiss who fell on the 10th of August.

Louis, before his departure from the Temple, delivered to the Commissioners of the Council General, who were upon the guard, his last will, two copies of which he had written on the 25th of December last—a copy of which I hope to send you to-morrow.

Three thousand livres (120l. sterling) were found in his apartments at the Temple, which were sent to the Council General of the Commons.

The city remained quiet, in gloomy silence, through the whole of the day. In the morning the shops were shut, and no woman was allowed to be in the streets till the procession returned with the body of Louis.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The wretched Royal Family of France have not been removed, as was reported, neither is the daughter of the king ill, if we may believe an official paper which has been published by the Council of the Commons, which states the prisoners of the Temple as remaining there by virtue of a decree which had not been repealed.

The Princess Royal of France was educated and brought up after the English fashion; she has not the least appearance of a French woman either in person, mind or manners.

Copy of a letter from Lord Grenville to Monsr. Chauvlin.

Whitehall, Jan. 24.

I am charged to notify to you, sir, that the character with which you have been invested at this court, and the function of which have been so long suspended, being now terminated, by the fatal death of his most Christian majesty, you have no more any public character here.

The King can no longer, after such an event, permit your residence here. His majesty has thought fit to order, that you should retire from this kingdom within the term of eight days; and I herewith transmit to you a copy of the order, which his majesty, in his Privy Council, has ordered to this effect.

I send you a passport for you and your suite; and I shall not fail to take all the other necessary steps, in order that you may return to France, with all the attentions which are due to the character of minister Plenipotentiary from his most Christian majesty, which you have exercised at this court.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GRENVILLE.

JANUARY 31.

Copy of his Majesty's Message to the House of Commons, January 28.

His majesty has given directions for laying before the house of commons, copies of several papers received from M. Chauvelin, late minister plenipotentiary from the most Christian King, by his Majesty's secretary of state, and of the answers thereto, and a copy of an order made by his Majesty in council, transmitted to the said M. Chauvelin in consequence of the account of the attrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

In the present situation of affairs, his Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a farther augmentation of his forces by sea and land, and relies on the known affection and zeal of the House of Commons to enable him to take the most effectual measures, in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and rights of his own dominions, for supporting his allies, and for opposing views of aggrandizement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but as peculiarly so when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of civil society.

At Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, it was thought right to tie a figure, representing the Writer of the Rights of Man, to a cart's tail, and flog him through the town. In order to give the whipping scene a better effect, a man was concealed in the cart, who bellowed out lustily at every stroke, and well supported the characteristic obstinacy of Paine; for no smart, nor even the promise of mercy, could extort from him that ejaculation commonly used by criminals under flagellation, namely, "God save the King!" The figure was afterwards burnt, with the ceremony that has been observed in other places.

A country carpenter, who neglected the making a gibbet, which was ordered by the executioner, on the ground that he had not been paid for a former one, gave so much offence, that the next time the judge came into the district, he was sent for. "Fellow!" said his Lordship, in an angry tone, "how came you to neglect making the gibbet that was ordered on my account?"—I ask your pardon, Sir," said the Carpenter, "if I had known it had been for *you*, it should have been done immediately."

Domestic Articles.

BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) April 3.

On Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, Judge Paterson set out from his house in Burnet-street, escorted by the Brunswick company of Light Infantry, and a large number of respectable citizens, to Capt. Hillyer's sloop, on board which he embarked with some other gentlemen for New-York, on his way to Georgia, amidst repeated testimonials of deserved respect and esteem for the man who has served his country in many high and important offices with distinguished reputation.

Virtue will have its reward.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) March 28.

The confirmation of the account published in our last of the MURDER of LOUIS XVI. was received in this town on Monday last, and the countenances of the inhabitants sufficiently shewed their feelings on the melancholy occasion—the bells in the houses of public worship were tolled all the evening.

NORWICH, March 28.

From the various accounts inserted in this day's publication, of the execution of the unfortunate Louis—the American public may rest assured, that the unfortunate Monarch, whose friendship for them was shewn in the most generous assistance, in perilous times, is now no more. He has fallen a sacrifice to the cause which he so greatly cherished.

BOSTON, March 20.

Yesterday the Bill for preventing excess and expense in Theatrical Representations, &c. was again debated, in the House of Representatives.

The old ground was gone over again; both *pro* and *con*, on the subject; and the question, shall this Bill have a third reading; was determined in the affirmative by yeas 64; nays 54.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		17/10
3 per Cents,		10/3
Deferred,		11/
Full shares Bank U. S.	12	per cent. prem

Philadelphia, April 6.

Yesterday arrived here from Lisbon, the ship John Bulkeley, Capt. Wharton—Captain Wharton says that a letter had been received by Mr. Bulkeley, an eminent merchant there, before he sailed, from Mr. Fenwick the American Consul at Bourdeaux, informing him, that the French government had declared war on the 8th of February against England, Holland and Russia.

Yesterday also arrived in this port from St. Vincents and St. Eustatius, the Brig Kitty, Capt. M'Allister—The Kitty left St. Vincents the 18th ult.—The Captain gives the following interesting account—That the February packet had arrived at St. Vincents express from England, with government dispatches, having neither private letters nor newspapers on board—that she brought an account of the declaration of War on the part of France, and orders to put the Islands under martial law, which was immediately proclaimed—That Lord Hood was to sail in three days after the packet, for the Islands, with fifteen sail of the line, and a large body of troops.

The day after Capt. M'Allister left St. Vincents he stopped at St. Eustatius—A ship from Liverpool in 39 days, and another from Bourdeaux in 30 had just arrived there—from the Captains of which Capt. M'Allister received the following account—That an embargo had taken place in England the 16th February—that War had been declared by France against the King and Nobility of Great-Britain, in distinction from the people—that the Queen of France was tried the 10th Feb. and Beheaded the 12th.

A New-York paper says, that a letter from Oporto of 28th of Feb. to a gentleman in that city, mentions that the Court of Portugal declared War against France on the 26th of that month—and that an English vessel had arrived at Lisbon from Bourdeaux, having cut her cables, expecting to have been seized in port by the French.

Extract of a Letter, dated April 2, 1793, from a Merchant in Baltimore, to his Correspondent in this City.

"By the brig Ann, Captain Beard, which arrived here this morning from Lisbon, which place she left the 24th of February, we are informed that a British Packet had arrived at that port the day before he sailed, and brought the very interesting news of the French having absolutely declared war against Great-Britain.

"The Capt. is a man of veracity, and the intelligence brought by him cannot be doubted.—He further adds, that a packet had sailed two weeks previous to the one that had arrived, and it was in consequence of her delay, conjectured that she had been captured, as the French cruisers had been out, and as Capt. Beard had himself been chased by a French frigate."

An act has passed the Legislature of this Commonwealth, empowering the Governor to incorporate a Company for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of vines.

Samuel Miles, Tench Francis, John Swanwick, Timothy Pickering and Israel Whelen, are appointed commissioners by the act, to receive subscriptions for the purposes of the incorporation. Ten Dollars on a share is to be paid at subscribing as a deposit and part payment—each person to subscribe for as many shares as they shall think proper. The Corporation may hold and possess land, in one or more parcels, for the purposes of their institution, not exceeding 1000 acres.

Fifteen per cent. per ann. is the averaged profit on well cultivated vineyards. Mr. Le Gaux's plan will, therefore, not only prove highly beneficial to the state at large, but profitable to those concerned in the business.

Mr. Rickets opened his Circus last Wednesday, agreeable to notice—upwards of 700 persons it is said attended—his performances were much applauded.

Mr. Blanchard is making preparations for a 46th Aerial Flight. His plan is such, we understand, as to accommodate all who have a wish to encourage this bold adventurer, or to enjoy one of the most magnificent spectacles, when closely viewed, that the arts can boast of.

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives in Congress from the state of Virginia—James Madison, Samuel Griffin, Josiah Parker, Thomas Claiborne, Andrew Moore, Robert Rutherford, John Heath, George Hancock, Francis Preston.

William Smith, Alexander Gillon, Lemuel Benton, Richard Winn, John Hunter and Andrew Pickens, Esq'rs. are elected Representatives in Congress from the state of South-Carolina.

The Indians continue their depredations and murders on the Southern Frontiers.

The President of the United States arrived at Baltimore last Saturday, and pursued his route next morning for Virginia.

Abstract of the Account of the City Treasurer.

Balance in the Treasurer's hands, 1st June, 1791,	£. 70	2	5½
Received on account of the city tax	8650	4	3½
on account of Corporation	6799	10	5½
	£.15,519	17	2½
Paid on account of the city tax	£.9942	10	½
Paid on account of the Corporation	4,307	4	9½
Treasurer's commissions on monies received and paid	297	6	11
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, exclusive of 23ol. in paper money	973	3	7½
	£.15,519	17	2½

On Tuesday last the CORNER STONE of the AFRICAN CHURCH, was laid in Fifth-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, by four of the members of the Church. One of them afterwards kneeled down upon the stone and prayed in a fervent manner, for the success and usefulness of the undertaking.

Married, on Monday evening, by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Mr. PHILIP NICKLIN, Merchant, of this city, to Miss Juliana CHEW, daughter of the Hon. BENJAMIN CHEW, Esq.

Married, Thursday A. M. by Bishop White, Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, of Boston, Printer—to Miss ELIZA MILNE, daughter of Mr. Edmund Milne of this City.

On Sunday last were interred in Christ-Church burying ground, the remains of Mr. DAVID HALL, eldest son of Mr. WILLIAM HALL, Printer, of this city, attended by an uncommon multitude of citizens. The promising virtues and talents of this amiable young man, cut off in the 19th year of his age, excited universal sympathy in all who knew him, or his parents.

Died in New-York, Col. James Chrystie, of the late American army.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship John Bulkeley,	Wharton,		Lisbon
Brig Kitty,	M'Allister,		St. Vincents
Little Sarah,	Lowrey,		Jamaica
James and Jean,	Duncan,		Montego-Bay
Nancy,	Barry,		do.
Sloop Fancy,	Darrel,		Bermuda

About the 10th March came on Jengoteague shoals, situate opposite the North end of Accomack county, Virginia, a small Brig, entirely wrecked, and full of water, without any living creature on board; no appearance has discovered what vessel she was, further than the image-head—this was a female figure, with two birds, the words, *The Golden Phœnix*; a few rice casks were found, which are the only part of any cargo seen; some little of her sails and rigging were saved by the island people, from her masts that were along side.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second street, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

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THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

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AN Account of the Cape of Good Hope, Grafting, Universal Grammar, Grasses, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happiness, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindostan, Hippotamus, History, New-Holland, Horse, Horsemanship, Hottentots, Hunting, Husbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles. Embellished with sixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As several gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early subscriptions, have only received a small part of the work, they are earnestly requested to complete their sets, as far as published, immediately, while the publisher still has it in his power to supply them with the parts which have not been furnished. As the subscription will very possibly be closed by the first of July next, the publisher cannot undertake to complete sets after that period; and those who wish to become possessors of this truly valuable and important work, will please apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be disappointed.*

The very heavy expence necessarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indispensably requisite for the publisher to adhere more strictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6, 1793. ep1m

POST-ROAD

TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York state, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunswick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey—to accompliſh which, will require the ſervice of many carpenters and maſons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any perſon or perſons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunſwick, March 24th. ep3w

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will ſpeedily be put to preſs.

The rapid ſale of the firſt edition*, greatly beyond the author's moſt ſanguine expectations, encourages him to print a ſecond edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Thoſe Bookſellers who wiſh to take a number of copies in ſheets, are requeſted to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Aſſiſtant, or Student's Guide," being a ſyſtematical treatiſe of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boſton, reported, that they have attended that ſervice, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the uſe of ſchools, counting houſes, and private families, as any of the ſame compaſs that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furniſhed with a copy of it, whenever he ſhall deſire it.

Copy of the Records. Atteſt,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very uſeful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and induſtry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are ſufficient for their illuſtration. One part of the work deſerves particular commendation. We mean that which the author ſtiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic.*" It occupies a conſiderable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will juſtify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And ſhould he make himſelf maſter of them, he will always have reaſon to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the riſing generation on account of the many uſeful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally conſulted.—Among thoſe productions we muſt place this treatiſe of Arithmetic. We ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the author, ſhould we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S.

Boſton, Feb. 13.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an Invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which, as ſuch, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Preſence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

Morſe's Geography,

Reviſed, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional MAPS, *well engraved.*

In a few weeks will be publiſhed,

By THOMAS and ANDREWS, Fauſt's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boſton,

In Two Volumes, large Octavo.

A NEW Edition of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largeſt and the beſt ſyſtem of GEOGRAPHY ever publiſhed: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, brought down to the preſent time.

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Of GEOGRAPHY—its uſe and progreſs—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Diviſions of the Earth into zones and climates—methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celeſtial obſervations—Globes, and their uſe—with a number of the moſt uſeful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their uſe—ſources of heat and cold---theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural diviſions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new ſtile, &c.

AMERICA—Its diſcovery by Columbus—general deſcription of the Continent, in which is a lengthy diſcuſſion of the queſtion, When, whence, and by whom, was America firſt peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late diſcoveries on the north-weſt coaſt, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its diſcovery and ſettlements, its diviſions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA—general deſcription of them, including a hiſtory of the late war, and many other uſeful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its diviſions, particular deſcription of its ſeveral provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

*** This part of the work will be illuſtrated by maps of the countries deſcribed, from the correcteſt copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing eſſential which is contained in the beſt and lateſt quarto edition of Guthrie's and other Britiſh Geographies, with ſelections from celebrated navigators, travellers and reſpectable authors of other nations, &c.

Of EUROPE in general—its grand diviſions, particular geographical deſcriptions of its ſeveral Kingdoms and Republics, &c. Of ASIA—its ſituation, boundaries, general hiſtory, particular deſcriptions of its ſeveral diviſions, &c. Of AFRICA—its general hiſtory, boundaries, grand diviſions, &c. Alſo, new diſcoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, diſcoveries and inventions, liſt of men of learning and genius, with other uſeful miſcellany.

*** This part will alſo be illuſtrated with maps of the countries deſcribed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is ſenſible that the firſt edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many inſtances defective, in others erroneous, and in ſome offenſive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his deſire, in the preſent edition, to ſupply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offenſive parts of the laſt. To aſſiſt him in this buſineſs, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of reſpectability in the ſeveral ſtates. The deſcription of foreign countries (which compoſes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the moſt approved writers on Geography, and uſeful information introduced from the diſcoveries of the lateſt Navigators, Travellers, and reſpectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expenſe have been ſpared to render this work the moſt complete, accurate, and uſeful of any ever offered to the public.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Puniſhment of Death is neceſſary in Pennſylvania. With Notes and Illuſtrations. By* William Bradford, *Eſq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary Houſe of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By* Caleb Lownes, *of Philadelphia.——If we enquire into the Cauſes of all human Corruptions, we ſhall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Puniſhments.*"——Monteſq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

☞ *The above work is ſold in Charleſton, by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boſton, by David Weſt.*

NEW TEAS.

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N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commiſſioners appointed by the Board of Truſtees of the Univerſity of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillſborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpoſe of receiving propoſals from ſuch perſons as may be diſpoſed to undertake the Buildings of the Univerſity.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as ſoon as a ſufficient number of them are finiſhed, to ſecure a regular ſupply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to preſs.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very reſpectable number of Subſcribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He aſſures them and the public in general, that no pains or expenſe ſhall be ſpared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT ſhall be publiſhed in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three ſheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter preſs, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the courſe of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the ſame ſize as thoſe in the European editions, viz. moſt of them ſheet maps on poſt paper.

☞ *Beſides the maps in the Britiſh editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

V. The ſubſcribers' names ſhall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subſcriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publiſher; in New-York, by all the bookſellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boſton, by Meſſ. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. Weſt; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleſton, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by ſundry other perſons throughout the United States. (1awtf)

An Ordinance for ſecuring the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subſcriptions to the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore ariſen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the inſtalments, agreeably to the terms of the ſubſcriptions. And whereas the Legiſlature at their laſt ſeſſions, paſſed a ſupplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the ſaid doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to paſs any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the ſaid ſubſcriptions.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures*, That if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, either to the caſhier of the United States Bank Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, at New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Eſq. in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that caſe all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, on or before the thirteennth day of July next, that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Paſſed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793.

(Counterſigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of ſpecie which may be paid on the reſpective payments of every original ſhare, by ſuch Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of ſaid ſhares in ſpecie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

	Dols.	Cts.
On the 13th of April, 1793, with intereſt from 13th July, 1792,	7	63
On the 13th of May, 1793, with intereſt from 13th January, 1793,	7	86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8	09

Stockholders in the ſaid Society are hereby notified, that I, the ſubſcriber, am duly authorized to make the requiſite indorſements upon the certificates of ſhares which they may reſpectively hold, and that books of tranſfer are opened at my office, in Front-ſtreet, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

February 21, 1793. 1awt13M.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT any perſon reſiding in Europe, who ſhall authorize the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to receive annuities, or Intereſt ariſing from the public debt of the United States of America, ſhall from time to time have authority to draw on the ſaid Preſident, Directors and Company, to the amount of the monies by them received, which drafts ſhall be paid without deduction and free of expence—Or,

The Preſident, Directors and Company, if requeſted, will remit the monies by them received to any part of Europe, free of expence and without deduction, in Bills of Exchange at their current value, and at the riſk of the perſon to whom the ſame ſhall be remitted.

By the Preſident and Directors,
3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horſe,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and ſtrength, and his action equal to any horſe. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has ſtood, of which any perſon inclined to purchaſe can inform themſelves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

A further Caution.

ALL perſons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other perſon, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackſon*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greateſt part of which ſaid Notes have been paid to ſaid *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have the depoſition of Mr. *Jaſper Mauduit Jackſon*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illuſtrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertiſed in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a ſufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1amgm)

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